WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND'S PRAYER "REDUCED TO THE

Dealre for Annexation to the United States-Wreck of an American Ship-The Queen's Anniversary-Red Fing

EDINBURGH, June 21 .- Mr. Gladatone addressed another large and enthusiastic meeting here to-day. In the course of his speech he said it was irksome to always be compelled to refer to Ireland, but that this was due to the tories who blocked the way so that the government could not get rid of the question, and proceed to the other bust-

se that the government could not get rid of
the question, and proceed to the other business of the empire. He relied, he added,
upon the people's energy to clear the line
how, and allow the train of progress to go
on to its destination. He denied having
cheered Mr. Sexton when the latter followed Mr. Chamberish in the debate on the
bome rule bill, and taunted him with being
ambilious to be mayor of Birminghian.
The premier reiterated his demand upon the
Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of
Carnarvon to answer the questions he
saked of them last Friday night, and said he
thought that Mr. Goschen, formerly a liberal minister, would now make a good
tory candidate.
Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that be
did not compisin of the secession of Lord
Harlington and Mr. Bright. They were a
amail fraction of the liberal party. They
bed abandoned its traditions, which were
honorable regarding Ireland. As Fox's
speeches and the actions of Fitzwilliam
and Cavendish showed, their descendants
were trying to resist that policy which,
if it had been carried out, would
have saved years of trouble. The land
purchase bill was applicable at the time
when he introduced it in the house of commons; but he had failed to receive the support of Lord Hartington and others. He
did not think England and Scotland received it so favorably as they received the
home rule bill. The cabinet were not free
to reapproach the whole subject. If they
continued in office the cabinet were not free
to reapproach the whole subject if they
continued in office the cabinet would carry
out the home rule programme, with due
regard to their obligations. They desired to reapproach the whole subject. If they continued in office the cabinet would carry out the home rule programme, with due regard to their obligations. They desired to secure local self-government for freland, with perfect security to the imperial union. He had never, he declared, concealed his dess from the country when a great crisis had come. People had had the audacity to say that he had endeavored to force this question forward. Last autumn, he said, he foresaw an Irish demand which would aweep into the shade all other legislation. He foreshadowed, but did not foresee, that the demand would be wise and moderate.

Mr. Gladstone further said that he hoped they would not let slip a golden opportunity, which does not often occur, especially in the case of Ireland. The rejection of the home rule bill gould not settle the question and bring peace, but there would be the same miserable round of contention. He asked them to listen to a prayer, reduced to the limits of reason and safety.

CELEBRATISO THE QUEEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, June 21.—The forty-night and supplement of Concern of the safety is accessed to

CELEBRATING THE QUEEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, June 21.—The forty-night anniversary of Queen Vigoris's accession to the English throne was celebrated Saturday night by the Benchers of the Tomple by a series of amateur dramatic performances. The audience was select and notable, including the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, as well as most of the leaders of the London bar and metropolitan society. After the choir had rendered a number of purt songs, a curtain was drawn, revealing a temporary stage, on which was placed a splendid life-sized bust of the queen, the pedestal and figure being inguiously lighted by electricity. Upon this stage a company composed entirely of enchers played, in antique style without scenery, Pyramis and Thisbee from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

THE HED PLAG UNFURLED.

THE RED PLAG UNFURLED. ZURICH, June 21.—A meeting of 10.000 people was held to-day to protest against the government's action against strikers. A red flag was unfuried at the meeting, but the collect reserved and as

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN SHIP. LONDON, June 21.—The American ship Frank Pendleton, Capt. Nichola, from San Francisco Feb. 13, has arrived at Queenstown. She has on board the mate of the British bark Arklow, Capt. Pye, from Manita for Montreal. The Arklow was in collision on May 8 with an unknown vessel, and was cut to the water's edge. The captain, his wife and child, and ten seamen took to the life-boat. The mate put off alone in a small open boat. It is feared that the occupants of the life-boat were lost. The mate had a most terrible experience. He was for eight days without food, water, or occupants of the life-boat were lost. The mate had a most terrible experience. He was for eight days without food, water, or clothing, the stores he had provided himself with having been lost by the capsizing of his boat. He clung to the keel for twenty-six hours, and then succeeded in righting the craft. He hung up his shirt for a sail and caught a few dying fish, which he ate. He proceeded slowly for six days, looking in vain for a sail, and then became unconscious. While in this condition his boat was sighted by the Frank Pendleton, and he was rescued. The rescue took place on May 16. EARNEST DESIRE FOR ANNEXATION TO THE

Dieny, N. S., June 21.—The question of secssion at the pells has occasioned more frankness of expression by the people in regard to their earnest desire for annexation. Last week, after the great victory for the liberals on the question at issue, a wealthy old sea captain of this piace took a batchet, stripped the limbs from the highest sprice tree on his farm near the town, and nailed the stars and strips there. Then pointing at the flag, he shouted: "That is our next question to vote on, and you will find before long two thirds of us that way of thinking."

Boston, June 21.—A special to the Adsertiser from Hallfax, N. S., says that in Annapolic county, where the contest in the recent election was very close, one or more of the ballot boxes are missing. As a result the secessionist candidate, Attorney General Longley, may be counted in.

of the ballot boxes are missing. As a result the secessionist candidate, Attorne General Longley, may be counted in. Military Test of Physical Endurance.

Military Test of Physical Endurance.
New York, June 2.—The grand military
test of physical endurance in the degrees that
would be necessary under the regime of a miltiary campaign began to-day at Glouwood.
Gien Island, Leog Island sound. Amous
those present weez E. P. Weston, the director
general of the exercises; Gens. Swayne, Porter, Molimenx, Plume, and Ward, and many
other officers of the militis as well as the regilar army, Henry Bergh, Prof. R. Ogden Daremus, Rev. F. Gotthiel, Rev. L. Logan Murphy,
of New Jersey, and Commodore Starin, tomus, Rev. F. Goithiel, Rev. L. Logan Murphy, of New Jersey, and Commodore Starin, together with several physicians.

Fro. Documus delivered a long address in favor of the project. The first contestants were eight in number. They were in heavy marching order, wearing a fatigue uniform. The weight allowed is forty pounds for each man, neluding clothing, shoes, socks, fifty cartridges, carridge box, one rifle and aliag, one cameen filled with rold tea, one tin cup, knapseck, haversack, belt, bayonet, and scatboard. The contestants started off in fine style of walking, and when the band stopped playing they broke into a run or steady jog trut in go as your-place, side.

they broke into a tun or many years are seen as you please sayle.

The course is gight loss to the mile. The course is gight loss to the mile. The contestants will walk sixty-six hours, and make sixty-six miles in that time. They will retire to-night at 2 o'clock from the course for rest. The contest will last for six weeks, with a different set of men for each week.

THE PAPAL EMBASSY.

Arrival at Baltimore Description of the Interesting Ceremontes Yester-

BALTIMORE, June 31 .- Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon the papal embassy, bearing the official notification of the elevation to the cardinalate of Archbishop Gib bone, of the diocese of Baltimore, arrived at the Union station. The party consisted of Monsignor Straniero, ablegate apostolic Count Sanisiao Muscioli, of the Noble

of Mousignor Straniero, ablegate apostolic; Count Sanislao Museloll, of the Noble Guarda, and Maj. Keiley, chairman of the executive committee of 8t Michael's Association. They were met by a large number of clergymen, including Monsignor McColgan, vicar general of the diocese, and Blahop Keane, of Richmond. They were all driven to the episcopal palace, with the exception of Count Muscloil, who repaired to the Hotel Rennert, where he exchanged his c villan dress for the full uniform of the Noble Guards. As soon as his toilet was arranged a courier was dispatched to the episcopal palace to notify the cardinal-elect of the approach of the pope's representative. When the palace was reached the count, accompanied by Rev. Father Foley and Maj. Keiley, was ushered into the handsome south parlor, which is adorned with portraits of all the bishops of Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons stood silently in the cester of the room, robed in archiepiscopal vestments, and surrounded by a large number of clergymen and prominent laymen. The bearer of the suchetta entered, wearing the brilliant uniform of the Noble Guard, with sword and massive gold and silver helimet, and walked directly to within a few feet of his eminence, where he stood and read (in Latin) the following address:

Your Grace: I have the high honor to bring to you from Ro ne the first official account of your elevation to the dignity of cardinal, which was decreed in the secret considery held in the vatican on the 7th of June. I have also the honor to present to you the first integrals of your new dignity, sent to you by the holy inthe honor to present to you the first integrals of your new dignity, sent to you by the holy inthe hym hands. I hope that your emineuce may wear it for many years.

Turning to the salver bearer, who bad entered with him, he took from the plate the

emineuce may wear it for many years.

Turning to the salver bearer, who had entered with him, he took from the plate the official letters, bearing the impress of the Fisherman's Ring, which he handed to his eminence, who in turn handed them to his secretary, Rev. Father Foley, who read them.

secretary, nev. Faunt 1999;
them.

The first was dated at Rome, June 7, 1880, and was as follows:

In the secret consistory of this morning his holiness has deigned to elevate to the sublime oignity of the cardinalate Monsignor James Gibbons, archbishop of Waltimors. The undersigned cardinal and brother of his holiness sends notice of this act of pontifical consideration according to the opportune method and form.

Cardinal Pacci.

form.

The second letter written from the apostolic palace of the vatican was similar in tone to the first, and was signed by Theodolphus Cardinal Mertel, vice chancellor of the holy Roman empire.

The count then handed the cardinal the count then handed the cardinal the

The count then handed the cardinal the zuchetta or skull cap, which signifies the physical force of the church, and which was inclosed in a dome-shaped casket of red and gold. His eminence placed the cap upon his head and said impressively:

Noble Count: I beg to thank you most sincerely for the message you bear me from our holy father the pope, and for the kind language in which you expressed your personal copgratulations. In return I tender you a most hearty welcome to the city of Baltimore, coming as a representative of the holy father. Any representative of his, however humble, is sure to be received with open arms when he lands on our shores. But, noble count. I deem it a special duty, inasmuch so you come as a bearer of the insignia of the high office to which he has been pleased to elevate me. Though you are personally a stranger to me, I am pleased that the holy father has selected you, as I know you well by reputation. I have no doubt that wherever you go over this broad land you will receive that warm friendship characteristic of the United States. And when you return to your sunny fully you will be able to tell the holy father how much he is venerated in this land of the free.

When the cardinal finished speaking, all the clergy present approached and kissed his ring and received the ecclesiastical em-

When the cardinal finished speaking, all the clergy present approached and kissed his ring and received the ecclesiastical embrace. When the congratulations were over, Monsigner Stranlero, who bears the beretta to be imposed on the cardinal on the 30th instant, entered the room and was formally introduced to his eminence. The presence of the bearer of the beretta in the house was not supposed to be known to the cardinal elect until he had received the auchette, which really makes the receiver a cardinal. The ambassadors from Rome, together with a large fanumbr of invited guests, dined at the archiepiscopal palace immediately after the formalities were concluded.

RIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

Twelve Lives Believed to Have Been Lost

Boston, June 21 .- The New England Mechanics' Institute building was burned to-day. Twelve lives are believed to have been lost. The structure was worth

England Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute for exhibition purposes, at a cost of nearly \$500,000. Last winter it was purchased by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for \$300,000. The fire was first discovered by a man working half a mile away, and before he could give the alarm the fire had gained rapid headway. The workmen sought to save their tools, and many were badly burned before they could get out of the building, while others were unable to escape. Within the building there were about 400 box cars, only one of which was saved. As soon as it was learned that lives had been lost in the building, all streams were turned to the rear of the structure, and the firemen bravely forced their way into the blazing ruins to rescue the bodies. The flames refused to surrender until they had conquered everything combustible within the building, and the work of rescue was attended with great danger. The charred remains of two men were brought out, and are thought to be those of William Taylor and a man named Frost, both carpenters. It is believed that other bodies are buried in the debris, as several workmen are missing. All is confusion at present, and no correct statement of the loss of life can yet be made. The flames are still burning in the interior, of which nothing is left standing except the lower portion of the wails.

There were many men inside when the fire broke out, and all rushed for the rear windows. Most of them were helped out, but while a reah was being made to one of the windows at which a scorched and bleeding face was seen, the person who had been looking out fell back hot the seething mass The building was erected by the New

windows at which a scorched and bleeding face was seen, the person who had been looking out fell back late the seething mass and was past all help. A colored man, name unknown, went back late the burning building to save some property, and was not seen to come out again. Chester L. Hazeltine and E. L. Farren had plenty of opportunity to escape, but endeavored to pull out some of the cars and were frightfully burned. While the thousands of spectators were viewing from neighboring roofs the magnificent spectacle a horrible tragedy was being enacted within, out of sight and unknown to the throng. After the flames had been sufficiently extinguished search unknown to the throng. After the flames had been sufficiently extinguished search was begun among the charred rulns for possible victims, and up to 9 p. m. eight dead hodies had been removed, most of them burned beyond recognition. It is believed that there are at least four more bodies in the rulns. The pecuniary loss will reach \$400,000.

Principles, June 21 .- Mrs. Rachel Rhodes, of Privature, June 21.—Mrs. Bachel Rhodes, of Chippews, committed suicide by hanging with a strap in an outhouse this morning. The deceased was 44 years of are. A letter found on her person addressed to her husband stated that she nad taken her life because of criminal intimacy with a neighbor. The letter furtiler-tuted that the neighbor forced her to the crims by threatening to dividige a crims committed by her some twenty years ago, the pounity of which was death, and of which he some is cognizant. The letter has created intense excitement in the neighborhood, as the deceased has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and was the wife of a highly respected farmer.

Failure-Liabilities, \$1,000,000. New York, June 2 -H. H. Swift & Co., the largest importers in the Brazilian surar trade, have suspended. Macliffier, \$1,000,000.

SPORTING INFORMATION.

NATIONAL-NEW YORK GAME WELL CON-TESTED, BUT-

Interesting Rowing Events-The Galatea-Horse Races-Hase hall, Inctuding McCantl Opera Company vs. New National Theater Company.

the New York and Washington citus was well contested and Interesting, the home citib mak-ing a raily at the bat toward the end and win-ning in the last three innings. About 1,500 ning in the last three limings. According to the playing very rauch. O'Rourke and Ewing did the best batting. Keefe pitched poorly at first, and the visitors second three runs in the first three lumings. After that he did flowwork. Barr pitched with great effect up to the sixth inuing. Ward, Gerhardt, and Force played excellently. The score was:

played excellently. The score was:

NATIONAL R.BH.PO.A.E. NEW YORK.B.BH.FO.A.E.

Hines, et = 0 0 1 0 0 O'Ro'ke, c. 1 3 4 1 0

Carroll, H. 2 0 0 1 0 Connor, tb. 1 114 0 1

Baker, Ib., 1 2 8 0 1 Ewing, ef. 2 3 0 0 1

Knowleszb 0 1 4 5 2 Ward. ss. 0 2 2 2 1

Knowleszb 0 1 4 5 2 Ward. ss. 0 2 2 2 9 1

Crane, ff. 0 1 0 0 1 Dorgan, rf. 0 1 2 0 0

Force, ss. 0 0 3 2 1 Ester bk 3b 0 2 6 2 0

Barr, p.... 0 0 0 2 1 Gerb'dt, 2b 2 2 4 3 0 Total...... 3 6 24 16 7 Total...... 7 11 27 21 4

Earned ruus-Detroit, 1; Chicago, 1. Home ruus-Hanion. Three-base hits-Dairympie. Passed balls-Flint, 3. Wild pitches-Ciss-ton, 1. First base on balls-Detroit, 2; Chicago, 2. Struck out-By Getzein, 9; by Clarkson, 1. Lett on bases-Detroit, 7; Chicago, 3. Umpire— Gathney.

Leit on bases—Detroit, 7; Chiengo, 3. Umpire—Gaffney.

Kansas Cirv, June 21.—Another uninteresting game was played to-day. Healy, who pitched for the visitors, was hurt on the head by a pitched ball, and was superseded by Boyle after the second inning. Boyle outpitched Weldman for the home team very decidedly. Score:

EAN. CITY.E.BH.FOA.E. ST. LOUIS. B.BH FOA.E.
Radford, rf 0 0 0 0 0 Dunlap, 25 2 2 2 7 0
Rassett, ss. 1 2 4 5 1 Gif ssee E.S. 2 2 0 1 0
Wh'mry, cf 0 1 2 0 0 McK'n, 1b 1 215 0 0
Don'ly, 3b. 1 1 1 0 0 Secry. R. 0 0 0 2 2 1
Myers, 2b. 0 1 2 2 0 Cabill, rf. 0 1 1 0 0
McQu'rylb 0 0 6 0 2 Quinn, cf. 1 3 3 0 0
Briody, c. 0 0 7 1 0 Healer, D. 0 0 0 1 1
W'dm'n, p 0 0 1 8 3 Graves, c. 0 1 4 2 0
Boyle, p. 0 1 1 0 5 1

"Mikado" Company to by Issaes in a zame of base ball, and said challenge having been accepted, the contest will take place this aftermoon at 2 o'clock at Athletic Park, Ninth and 3 streets. A good time may be expected. The positions will be apportioned as follows: National Thester-L. M. Bell, ib.: Wm. McGiven, s. s.; Wm. J. Butler. captain and p. Wm. Days, c.; Edward R. Specht, 2b.; George W. Duke, 3b : A. McGrew, c. f.; Walter Lock, head, r. f.; John E. Willians, i. f.; Honry, A. sauter, substitute; Samoul G. Kinsley, minager.

Time, 1.45.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 21.—John Teemer, the oarsman spent Sunday here. He, Gaudaur, and Courtney are shortly to row at Minnetonka, Minn., for 5000 and 25 per cent, of the receipts, and at Winnipeg July 1 and 2 for \$1,000.

Anotable event has been arranged at flay Ridge, Baltimore, in which Teemer, Courtney, Gaudaur, Ross. Lee, and Hamm are entered in a single sentl race for \$1,500, and also in double scull faces.

Teymer has challenged Haman to row another race July 25, as the latter feels dissatisfied at the result of the race at Pleasure Island last October. Teemer says: "I shall know what Hamlan will do in two or three days. That will be my last race before sailing for London to row Beach, Sept. 30 or Oct. 1, on the Thames, for \$2,500 a shile.

CHAMPON GAUDAUR DISAPPOINTS "FRE HUS."

CHAMPION GAUDAUR DISAPPOINTS "THE HUB."

for \$2.550 a side.
CHANDION GAUDAUE DISAPPOINTS "THE HUB."
BORTON, June H.—Gaudaur and Hamm were entered in the single and double scall professional races, and also for the working events in the 4th of July regatta here, but Gaudaur has withdrawn his cutry. He writes to the clerk of the committee that having won the clampionship of America, he has had butter inducements elsewhere for July 4 than those offered by the Boston regatta.

WHEN THE GALATEA WILL SAIL.
LONION, June 21.—The yacht Galatea will, it is now expected, sail for New York next Enturday.

Ex-Chief Justice Druke Elected a Bailroad Duluth milroad began at noon to-day. Up to 4 p. m. the only Dusiness transacted was the election of Charles D. Drake, of Washington, D. C.; O. D. Baidwin, of New York: William Rhawn, of Philadelphia; Charles Fartherhild, of Boston; J. J. Hill. H. P. Upham, W. H. Fasher, and James Smith, Jr. of St. Paul. Messrs. Baidwin and Falrobild took the places of the Milwaukee and Omaha road respectively, in its directory.

PADDLING THEIR OWN CANOE. The Wine Growers Sharpening Their Teeth on the Legislative Grind-

[Special to the San Francisco Chronicle.] Washington, June 22.—Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, to-day presented to the Senate the memorial of the committee of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, complaining of the widespread evil of adulteration of wines, and asking for legislation to protect consumers and the medical profession against frauds which the public is now powerless to resist. The memorial was referred to the finance committee, which has the subject under consideration. It is known that Senator Kenna will be in cordial aympathy with the vine interests. Those who know him well say that he represents energetically the new vigor of life springing into existence in the south, and that he is young enough to believe that this country has a future to consider as well as a past to remember. Mr. Wetmore says that there are little hopes of getting in the finance committee a favorable report on the provisions of the wine bill taxing spurious goods at this time, notwithstanding it is only asked that an existing law be made operative, although the subcommittee has agreed to the free fortification of sweet wires. The National Viticultural Association will, however, continue in other ways to urge the legislation to protect their market in this country against fraudulent practices, without which a protective tariff is useless, as it simply secures trade for dishonest men. Bonfort's Wine and Lipnor Circular, in its last issue, urges the wine and spirit men to organize to resist the aggressions of prohibition. Mr. Wetmore, the precident of the National Viticultural Association, says that it would be impossible for an association of respectable producers to organize with the trade unless a sharp line is drawn between those who are conducting honest business and those who are defrauding both producers and consumers. The only hope of defeating prohibition is in an organization determined to reform the abuses of the liquor traffic, and possessing the confidence of the public.

In an interview with the secretary of the National Protection League, Mr. Wetmore stated that the competition of the vine-growers was not now against foreign goods, which are reasonably pure on account of the tariff, which exclude Columbia, complaining of the widespread evil of adulteration of wines, and asking

but against domestic adulterations, the chespusses of which forces the market to pay extremely low prices for pure native products. An increased production such as is immediately exported will force consumers to seek foreign markets, the home market being protected, both by the tariff and the indifference of the government, practically for the sole benefit of spurious and adulterated wines. The free traders generally object to the necessary legislation, because it conflicts with their ideas of taxtion for revenue only, and the leading protectionists of such states as Rhode Island and Pennsylvania object because they wish to abolish the entire internal revenue service, and in some cases because they oppose the tax on oleomargarine and desire to appear consistent. The wine growers, therefore, expect to paddle their own cance and adopt such methods as circumstances may force upon them. They claim that the principles of the protective tariff men must be supplemented so as to permit the infinence of internal as well as external taxation to protect honest home industry against both the pure products of cheap foreign labor and the cheap products of cheap foreig

PREE TRADERS IN CAUCUS.

A Weak Attempt to "Let Themselves Down Easy"-Makeshifts-Funeral of

About one hundred of the Democratic representatives who voted for considera-

tion of the Morrison tariff bill assembled in the hall of the House last night. Representative Bragg, of Wisconsin, was chosen chairman, and Representative McRea, of Arkansas, secretary of the conference. Speaker Carlisle opened the proceedings with a stirring speech, urging the members to stand firm in their purpose of tariff reform, and pointing out the necesity of united harmonious action.

Mr. Cux, of North Carolina, offered a resolution instructing Mr. Morrison to renew his motion to consider the tariff bill to day. Considerable opposition was manifested, however, and as Mr. Morrison himself expressed a desire to be left free to act in the matter as seemed best to him, the resolution was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Morrison them moved it at the tariff reform Democrats select one camber from

Mr. Morrison then moved to the tariff reform Democrats select one camber from each state to constitute a committee which shall consider the advisability of issuing an address to the country explanatory of the position of that element, the committee to report to another conference to be held later in the present mouth. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, mostly of a friendly nature.

gave rise to considerable discus-sion, mostly of a friendly nature, however, and afforded Mr. Allen, of

of more strongly emphasizing the princi-ples of the tariff reformers.

Augrehist Parsons Walks Into Court. CHICAGO, June 21.—Shortly before a colock his afternoon Anarchist Parsons, who has seen missing since the Haymarkot riot, walked no the criminal court room, accompanied by

into the criminal court room, accompanied by his stierney. His appearance was a strprise to the court and police officials. He is supposed to have remained in bidding in this city since the right of May 3. He drave up to the criminal court building in a hamon cab, and at once hurried to the court room. Cant. Black asked that he be tried with the other prisoners. It appears that last Saturiny Capt. Black had a convollation with Mrs. Parsons. Hourged her, if she knew where her husband was, to communicate with him at once and get him to come to Culcago for trial. The woman refused at first, but finally become convinced it was the best thing to do. He was so theroughly disquised that his own mother would not have known him. When the court adjustmed at noon the state had accepted four jurors, but in the afternoon they were excused by the defense, and the latter took up the tank of finding four men acceptable to them. When the court adjustmed at a more than the work of finding four men acceptable to them. When the court adjustmed als nowever, so that the first of the closed without any actual progress having seen made 13 ward.

No Hope of Judge Dayle's Recevery.

BLOOMINGTON, I.L., June 21.—A consultation of Chicago and Bloomington physicians to day pronounced Judge Davis beyond hope of re-

Missions.—The condition of Julge Davis is

the Morrison Bill.

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—
Rasset, Myers, and Glasscock. Three-base hits—McKinnon, Quinn, and Boyle. Fassed hits—McKinnon, Quinn, and Boyle. Lealey, I. Boyle, I. First base on errors—Kansas, I. St. Louis, 3. Struck out—By Weldman, 6. Healey, I. Boyle, S. Umpire—Curry.

At Philadelphia—
Albeite — 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 3—8
Brooklyn — 2 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2—7
Base hits—Albeite, 9. Brooklyn, 5. Errors—Albiete, 7: Brooklyn, 6.

At Philaderg—Fittsburg — 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2—8
Louisville — 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2—8
Louisville — 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2—8

ger, Caull's "Mikado" Company—Digby Bell,
p. and captain: Charles Plunket, c.: George
Dunlop, s. s.; Harry McDonouzh, c. f.; Haullton Adams, 1b.; R. O. Jenkins, 2b.; H. A.
Crepps, 3b.; Harry McGelhan, r. f.; E. G.
schnefer, l. f.; J. M. Lochman, sabstitute; W.

Morton, manager.
Umpire, C. E. Dungan.
BRIGHTON BEACH BACES BRIGHTON BEACH BACES.
BREINTON BEACH, June 21. First race—For maiden 5-year-olds and upward, seven furlougs. Sandaval first, Billy Brion second. Voucher third. Time, 1935, 6-feet for the first, first, factor for mire. Lutestring first, Catheart second, War Whoop third. Time, 117.

Third race—Three fourths of a mile. Won by Chickadee, Barney second, Joe Howell third. Jime, 1,17.

by Allocander, batter seems of the control of the c Second, one imple three for all ages, one mile. The race Sixth race—For all ages, one mile. The race was won by Pink Cottage by half a length, Pilot second, two lengths to front of Bessie B third. Time, 1.44.

INTERESTING ROWING EVENTS.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF. That of Hon. B. W. Perkins for the

Third Kansas District. Hon, Bishop W. Perkins, who now represents the third Kansas congressional district, and has just been renominated by ac-clamation for the fiftieth Congress, was born in Rochester, Lorain county, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1841. His early training was limited, having received only the banelits of a common school education, with a short attendance at Knox Academy, at Galesburg, III. Notwithstanding the few advantages given him, and opportuni-



ties to study, he was an apt scholar, and made remarkable progress in storing knowledges. He became fascinated with the legal profession, and determining to make that his calling, sought about the way of accomplishing it. He first read law at Ottowa, Ill., and proved such a rapid and proficient stedent that in 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon practice. He followed the profession with much success, and was gaining for himself a name and fame, when he felt that duty to his country required his presence elsewhere. The war of the rebellion had thrown its cloud over the land, and President Lincoln had called for volunteers to prevent the disruption of the country. Like the true patriot he profifered his services, and they were accepted, and for four years all that a faithful, honest, and conscientious soldier could do to advance and uphold the nation's cause he gave freely and willingly. He started out in the service as a sergeant in the S3d illinois infantry, rose to adjutant, and then became captain of the 19th United States colored infantry, in which position he served for two years and six months. At the close of the war he retired to civil life, and again took up the practice of his profession. His abilities became well known, but seeking broader fields he went to Kansas, and in 1869 he was elected county attorney of Labette county. Appreciating his value as a juriet his people continued to elevate him, and the year following he was elected probate judge, the same , honor being conferred unsolicited in 1873. In February, 1873, he was appointed judge of the eleventh judicial direct of Kansas, and such a hold had he gained on the confidence of the people that in the November following he was elected for the unexpired term, and the year following he was elected him to the forty-eighth Congressmen-t-large to the forty-eighth Congressmen-st-large to the forty-eighth Congressmen-st-large to the forty-eighth Congressmen-st-large to the forty-eighth Congressmens the third district by a majo

him back for a third term in which to con-tinue his honorable career. No important question comes up in Congress that he does not have a decided opinion upon; an opin-ion which he always expresses publicly and forcibly upon the proper occasion. His vote is recorded upon every question of importance, and if he has ever dodged a six gle vote it has not been discovered. His course on the allver coinage question was importance, and if he has ever dodged a sit gle vote it has not been discovered. His course on the silver coinage question was in strict accordance with the views and wishes of his constituents, regardless of party, and his speech on "Silver, the World's Money of the Common People," delivered in the House of Representatives on the 27th of last February, was one of the clearest and ablest expositions of the silver question ever delivered, and the speaker received many high compliments after its delivery from statesmen of all parties. On all party questions Judge Perkins is an uncompromising Republican and loses no rightful chance to score a point against the Democratic party, which he characterizes as being hypocritical and incapable. But when any one of his constituents wants a service performed, no questions are asked as to the politics or position of the applicant, but the service is performed with abacrity and with all the energy and ability possessed by this truly energetic and able statesman. There are dozens of old soldiers living in all parts of his district who can testify to faithful and successful work done in their behalf by Judge Perkins. It is a well understood fact that the longer a man is kept in Congress the more useful he becomes to his immediate constituents and the country at large, and his influence increases with his length of service, hence it is wisdom for the people when they get a good man in Congress to keep him there.

sion, mostly of a friendly nature, however, and afforded Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, an opportunity to make a humorous speech. He realized, he eaid, the responsibility of his position as leader of the majority and distrustful of his own strength. He sought the appointment of a committee to relieve him by suggesting a plan of operations in the present emergency. The people demanded prompt, energetic action, and less talk. In illustration, he told the story of a Texas man indicted for the murder of a guest. When called on to plead, the Texas told how the stranger had partaken of his hospitality, and then reviled and insulted his household goods. All his contumely and insult the host had borne with patience, but finally the man talked tariff to him, and he "rose up and spat him." Even Mr. Morrison joined in the langhter that ensued upon the speech.

The resolution was adopted.

Then the discussion turned on the present state of business in the House, and several chairmen took advantage of the occasion to impress upon the meeting the necessity of action upon some of their bills.

It was finally decided to call a full Democratic cancus for next Wednesday night to agree upon future procedure.

Soon after the meeting was called to order some amusement was created by the ecoduct of a Pennsylvania protectionist gress to keep him there.

Ran Away With a 13-Year-Old Sister-In-Law.

An old farmer named trimsty, living about thirteen miles beyond Lynchburg. Va., arrived here Sunday night at 11 o'clock and immediately called at police headquarters. He told Lieut. Guy that his son-in-law, A. S. Johnson, living at 2220 G stress, had ran off with his 13-year-old daughter. Lucy Elien Grimsly, Saturady sight and trought her to this city. Licut. Guy telephoned to Sent. Burgess to find the girl. About 1 o'clock resteredy the sengenant found Lucy at Johnson's house. Lucy and her sister, Mrs. Johnson, accommanted the girl to nollee headquarters, where the father met them. Lucy gave no reason for her draugs conduct. The father and daughter remained at headquarters until 6 o'clock yesterday moraling, when they left on a train for home.

All Souls' Church and Sunday School Soon after the meeting was called to order some amusement was created by the corduct of a Pennsylvania protectionist. Democrat, who walked in under the impression that it was a full Democratic caucus. He quickly discovered his error, however, and quit the halt, accompanied by a hurat of laughter.

It can be stated on the best authority that the Democratic leaders regard last Thursday's vote on the Morrison bill as finally defeating any tariff legislation during the remainder of the session, and that any attempt that may be made to again call up the bill will be only for the purpose of more strongly emphasizing the principals.

All Souls' Church and Sunday School

Excursion.
Our readers are referred to the notice in an-Our readers are recarded to the concerning the excursion to be given to Glymout on Thursday next. It will be such that the committee are arranging for a delightful day, and, as the number of tickets is limited, it will be necessars for those who desire to participate to make early application.

Senator Voorhees introduced a buil to su quit Senator Voorhees introduced a but to su mit for adjudication to the court of claims the Mederathm chain to the Banche Fancene countly in California.

Representative Biles offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the report of Lieut. Col. H. M. Lassalles on the army of India and military manuscers in that cognity.

Mr. Henley, of California, introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to woscute, civil and calminally, edispres of the Union Pacific radirous for violations of the Thurman act.

The President has sent to Congress fifteen veto messages. Thirteen of the vetoed measures are private pension bills, the others provide for public buildings at slowy fifty, Lowa, and Zanesville, Obio.

Mr. Curtin got teacher his special labor investigating committee vesterday and reviewed a pertina of Mr. Combif's teathman, Mr. Hoxin's payable teaching it is sent that he cannot appear before the continuities, and it is very doubtful if a report will be furtherestic from the committee from the committee of the c

Senator Frye introduced a bill to provide that after July 1, 1884, the few of United States marshals and witnesses for services under the resumbed impection laws and the compensation of clerks to steamboat the pectors shall be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of the treasury, out of the treasury, instead of from fees collected from the inspection of steam vessels and the licensing of officers of such vessels.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SUSPENSION DAY" KNOCKED OUT-NAVAL BILL PASSED.

Page Changes for General Legislation-Greenbacks vs. Stiver Dollars Debate in Senate Upon Pre-Emption and Timber-Culture Bitl.

Several resolutions of Inquiry addressed to the executive departments were adopted, and a discussion took place between Messra. Vest and Butler upon a bill, called up by the latter, to grant right of way to the Cinnibar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company through a corner of the Yellowstone Park, but without action this bill went over

The army appropriation bill was reported from the House of Representative with a message of non-concurrence in the Senate amendments and asking a conference.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the Senate Inelsted on its amendments, and the chair appointed Messrs. Logan, Plumb, and Gorman as a conference committee. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was received from the House of

Representatives with a message of non-con-On motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate insisted on its amendments and ordered a

conference.

Mr. Plumb gave notice that to-morrow he will call up the conference report on the postofile appropriation bill.

A number of voto messages were rec elved from the President, which, when read, were laid on the table.

The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture acts was then taken up and its consideration proceeded with.

Mr. Blair submitted an amendment providing that, as to the desert lands, not more than 640 acres should be held in single-ownership.

wherehip.

Mr. Edmunds said if there was to be a Mr. Edmunds said if there was to be a limitation applied to the holding of land that has to be reclaimed at vast expense, why should it not apply to the fat prairies that could be settled without expense? This amendment was a declaration that legislation should take the place of industry, segacity, and intelligence—of whatever made men strong and communities powerful—and that hereafter we were to dispense with the results of ignorance, vice, and improvidence. If, however, the amendment was to be agreed to be would move to smend by applying the limitation to all public lands instead of desert lands alone.

Mr. Teller could not agree with those who stated that all the public lands had been absorbed, and that the tesant system in this country was worse than in Ireland. n this country was worse than in Ireland.

who stated that all the public lands had been absorbed, and that the tenant system in this country was worse than in Ireland. He showed by census figures that the number of farms of from 100 to 500 acres in the United States in 1870 was 565,054, while in 1880 the number was 1,605,983, so that the number of such farms in 1880 was three times what it was in 1870. He inquired whether anybody saw any danger in the fact that an active, intelligent American farmer held 500 acres of land. The average number of acres to a farm, he said, was smaller in 1880 than in 1870. As to the fears of landlordism, there need be no fear, Mr. Teller said, that railroad companies in this country were going to become landlords, to receive rents from tenants. They were only too anxious to sell their lands, and at reasonable prices.

Mr. Call quoted from the testimony of Henry George, given before the Senate committee on labor, to show that one main in Maine now owned 750,000 acres of land; that a railroad official in California controlled 550,000 acres, and that 100,000,000 acres in two western states were held by 200 men. Whatever might be thought of Mr. George's views on land, Mr. Call said, there could be no doubt that he was a great power among millions of working people in this country. Mr. Call denounced the great frauds on the public land.

Mr. Call wanted printed in the Record a letter from the commissioner of public lands relating to the bill under discussion. The letter being quite long, Mr. Ingalis inquired whether Mr. Call had read it, and could vouch for its being respectful in tone and fit to be printed in the Record.

Mr. Call said "yes."

Mr. Ingalis and he had heard some observations within a very brief time from executive officers, which observations were not very respectful to either house of Congress.

At 5:15 the Senate, on motion of Mr. Comercon, went junt server assion.

gress. At 5:15 the Sanats, on motion of Mr. con, went into secret session At 5:40 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Shortly after the opening of the session the House resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The motion made on Saturday by Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on naval affairs to report it back with an amendment making provision for the completion of the double-turreted monitor, was rejected—yeas 99, nays 131. The bill was then passed.

According to an agreement reached yesterday morning between Messra. Carlisle, Morrison, and Randall the latter gentleman was recognized by the speaker lumediately after the call of the states for the introduction of bills, in order that he might make a motion that the House proceed with the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. By this maneuver, committees suspension day was "knocked out," and it is not probable that another suspension day, on which measures reported by committees can be passed by a two-thirds vote, will be reached during the present session. The agreement of Massra. Carlisle and Morrison to lead iwe-thirds vote, will be reached during the present session. The agreement of a Mesers. Carlisle and Morrison to lend their assistance to this scheme is construed as an indication that no further legislation will be possible in the House during the remainder of this session, at least not until after the passage of the appropriation bills.

There was no general debate on the measure, though it was agreed that when the clauses were reached relative to the public surveys the five minute rule would not be held to apply.

not be held to apply.

The bill was then read by paragraphs for amendment.
On motion of Mr. Baker, of New York,

On motion of Mr. Baker, of New York, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$100,000 for the completion of the public building at Rochester, N. Y.

The paragraph relative to the bureau of orgraving and printing having been reached, Mr. Divgley, of Maine, offered an amendment requiring the engraving of notes of the denomination of \$1, \$2, and other denominations authorized by law.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order against the amendment, and in the course of his remarks in support of

n the course of his remarks in support of

in the course of his remarks in support of the point he took occasion to deny the charge that the present administration had made war on the silver dollar.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, said that while there was a difference of opinion as to the attitude of the administration toward the silver dollar, it was clear that the Secretary of the Treasury had made war on the \$1 and \$2 notes in violation of the law of May 31, 1878. He did not charge that the Secretary had done so willingly but willingly or unwillingly, he had violated the statute when he retired \$1 and \$2 notes and issued notes of a larger denomination.

of a larger denomination.

The point of order was sustained, and upon an appeal being taken, the committee restirmed—87 to 85—the decision of the cheir.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered a similar

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered a similar nucedonest, which met with a similar fate. Mr. Warner then attempted to evade the point of order by modifying the amendment so as to authorize the laste of \$1 and \$2 notes, in place of mutilated and cancelled notes of like denomination.

Mr. Randall raised the point of order against this amendment; also declaring that the avowed object of the proposition was to compel a different administration of the law than was practiced at present, and therefore charged existing law.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, stated that the amendment was in the exact language of

attion to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to obey the law.

Mr. Randall. I think he has,
Mr. Anderson. I think he has not.
Mr. Randall. The gentlemen wants to compel him to do something, and I want him to exercise the discretion todged in him by existing law.

Mr. Anderson. The Secretary has not obeyed existing law.

obeyed existing law.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, argued that nothing
in the amendment was in contravention of
the rules of the House.

Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, took the ground
that the amendment was a sort of suggestion by the legislative body to the Executive that it desired to have the \$1 and \$2
notes related and actions more. tive that it desired to have the \$1 and \$2 notes reissued and nothing more.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, said that the law on the statute book required the treasury to keep in circulation \$344,000,000 legal tender notes. If this amendment were adopted the amount of legal tender notes would not be increased, but between forty and fifty million silver dollars would be piled up in the treasury. His policy would be to leave the legal tender circulation where it was, and make room for \$1 and \$2 coin notes issued upon silver. Silver

where it was, and make room for \$1 and \$2 coin notes issued upon silver. Silver needed legislation to get it in circulation, greenbacks needed none. The amendment, he contended, violated existing law, because it changed the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was had policy for those who advocated silver circulation to endeavor to drive silver out of circulation by compelling the issue of \$1 and \$2 legal tender notes.

The cluster executive the point of order.

legal tender notes.

The chair overruled the point of order,
Mr. Warner advocated the adoption of
the amendment. He desired, he said, to let
the people choose which they would take—
greenbacks or silver.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, called attention
to the inconvenience under which the business of the country was suffering by reason
of the dearth of \$1 and \$2 notes, and dwelt
upon the necessity for legislation to remedy
the evil.

upon the necessity for legislation to remedy
the evil.

Mr. Bland emphatically opposed the
smendment, regarding it as an attempt on
the part of the opponents of silver to do
away with the necessity of passing the bill
providing for the issue of silver certificates
of small denominations.

Mr. Weaver, of lowa, announced himself
as good a silver man as the gentleman from
Missouri, but declared that if the fight came
between greenback and silver, he was a
greenback man.

Mr. Symes, of Colorado, spoke a good
word for the silver dollar; and Mr. Miller, of
Texas, sated that it was the intention of
the banking currency committee to call up
the certificate bill as soon as the appropriation bills were disposed of.

the certificate bill as soon as the appropriation bills were disposed of.

The smendment was lost—75 to 87.

Mr. Warner then offered an amendment
of similar purport, but pending action the
committee rose.

Mr. Zach Taylor, of Tennessee, offered a
resolution reciting the fact that the lower
portion of the city of Memphis has been in
part destroyed by the caving of the bank of
the Mississippi river at that point, and
losning to the properly-anthorized officers
of the taxing district of Shelby county all
or enough of the barge boats, tools, implementa, and appliances under the control of
the Mississippi river commission to be used
in improving the river below Feel street in
that city. The resolution was adopted, and
the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

PINE TREE STATE PRESS.

The Journalists Call Upon the President and Are Entertained by Senator

Vance. The North Carolina Press Association yesterday visited the government printing office and the capitol, and at 1:30 o'clock called on the President. In the evening they were received by the North Carolina Democratic Association at their club rooms, in the Post building, where abundant hospitality was given them. They were welcomed by President T. B. Womack on behalf of the Democratic Association, President James I. Melice responding in a neat speech. Speeches were also made by Mr. Lebch, Mr. Heidekoper, vice president of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and by C. B. Green. At 9 o'clock the association was received by Senator Vance at his residence, 1627 Massachusetts avenue. There were present Senators Ransom, Enstis Saulsbury, George, Senator-elect Daniel, Solicitor General Goode and daughter, and the full North Carolina delegation in Congress. During the evening Miss McCullum sang a solo which was much enjoyed, as was a performance on the banjo by little Miss Marie Kieckhoefer. A bountiful repast awaited the guests in the suppor room, where everything consistent with the principles of total abstinence was represented. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by every one, and it was not until the hour of midnight that all the guests departed. they were received by the North Carolina

every one, and it was not until the hour of midnight that all the guests departed.

To-day the association will visit the Treasury Department by invitation of Chief Clerk Youmans, the Coreovan art gallery, bureau of engraving and printing, national museum, and it is probable that a trip to Mount Vernon will be arranged for the afternoon. The visitors will leave for home this evening.

District In Congress. Senator Gorman introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to refer to the court of claims the claim of Charles E Creecy for the use of the claim of charies at Creecy for the use of artificial stone patents in the capitol grounds; also, a hill to incorporate the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company. The fall has previously been introluced in the House, but adds the names of Thomas Dowling, James Henderson, and S. Gambrill as in-

ling, James Henderson, and S. Gambrill as incorporators.
Senator Kenna presented a memorial from
Drs. Garnett, Bulkley, and Smith, of the Medcal Society, calling attention to the evikeof the
extensive adulteration of wines.
Senator Ingalis introduced a bill to permit
the confinement of juvenile offenders from the
states committed under United States laws to
the reform school in this District.
Senator Call presented a petition from workingmen in this District asking for the passage
of the bull for the relief of John Pone Hothett.
Senator Gorman presented a bill to allow
Nrs. Maria L. Strong, widos of Rear Admiral
J. H. Strong, a persion of 856 a menth out of
the navy pension fund. Referred to pensions
committee.

the navy pension takes committee.

Mr. King introduced a bill to provide for the cetablishment of an executive department of pathic works in this city.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill calling upon the *scretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amounts still due to creditors of the Freedman's Bank. An Embezzler Arrested.

An Embezzler Arrested.

Wm. W. Carrulb, of Boston, was arrested last night by Detective Mattingly at his residence on Iowa circle for embezzlement of many thousands of dellars, the property of D. Henshaw Ward, of Boston. In 1881 Julia T. Ward died at Oakland, Cal., and lu her will she made Carruth the administrator of her estate. In June, 1885, Carruth took possibation of all the money, goods, &c., left in his care, and disposed of them. Mr. D. Henshaw Ward heard of Carruth's embossibenent and swore out a warrant for Carruth. D. Henshaw Ward heard of Carruth's embezelement and swore out a warrant for Carruth.
It was found that Carruth bad fled the city.
A week ago Carruth was located in this city.
Inspector Dennis A. Mountain, of the flesion
detective corps, was notified. He arrived here
yesterday, Desceives Mattingly and Eleila
made the arrest after Mr. Mountain called at
police heafquarters, and locked their prisoner
up at the sixth precinct. Detective Mountain
will probably take his prisoner back to Boston
to-night. Carruth at the time of his arrest was
at home with his wife. Ircome Tax to Pay Pensions.

The House committee on invalid pensions agreed to amalg mate the substitute for the Blair bill, pensioning disabled soldiers, with Blair bill, pensioning disabled soldiers, with the bill to increase the rate of pension of soldiers who have lost a leg or arm, and attach to the combined bills a clause imposing an income tax to meet the expenditure involved. The clause is patterned after the income tax bill introduced in the forty-seventh Congress by Gen. Ewing. Statistics collected at the time the bill was introduced indicated that a revenue of 262,000,000 per attniture could be raised in this way. If the bill can be passed, under a suspension of the rules, it is expected by the committee that it will prepare the way for favorable action on the bill to extend the date within which claims for arrears of pensions may be filled, as the necessary revenue to pay the claims will be available.

The Weather, against this amendment; also declaring that the avowed object of the proposition was to compel a different administration of the law than was practiced at present, and therefore changed existing law.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, stated that the amendment was in the exact language of existing law. He did not think that a point of order should be raised against a proposition, and the control of the

A PRETTY STORY SPOILED.

HOPES DEFERRED - FRENCH SPOILA-TIONS CLAIMS.

Explanation of the "Formalities" to Which Claims Will Be Subjected While on the Way to the Treasury

Serious misrepresentations are made in a

Mrs. Samuel L. Vinling, of St. Louis, hwe just received from Secretary Bayard an initia ution that it is soon as a tew formalities have been 3 see through she will receive about \$1,000.00 from the United States treasury. The latin tillou who is a soon to become a millionative has been less hopeful in the master than ber friends and relatives, and has prudently reputed all doubts.

Of course no such "intimation" has been given by Secretary Bayard, because he is aware of the "few formalities" which have to be "gone through" before any money can be obtained upon that or any other of the French spoliations claims. "formalities" of the kind which defor hopes and make hearts sick. At best, it is not likely that any claim will be paid within two years, while in the majority of cases three or more years will elapse before money can be obtained by the claimants.

The "formalities" cousies of the trial of each case in the court of claims, the transmission to Coupress of the decision of the court upon the law and the facts, and, thereafter, each case will be exposed to the tender mercles and caprices of congressional committees and to the innumerable delays incident to legislation.

Misunderstanding of the status of the French spoliation claims is so general—in fact, correct knowledge upon that question is possessed by so few people—that an accurate statement is afforded in the important, entertaining, and instructive decision rendered a few days ago by the court of claims. The first contest brought to the attention of the court was upon the question of jurisdiction raised by Col. Ben. Wilson, the government's attorney, who storily contered that the United States is not liable for these claims. Upon a test case the unanimous judgment of the court is that the United States is not liable for these claims. Upon a test case the unanimous judgment of the court is that the court in this instance embraces an exhaustive and interesting narration of the history of these socialed French spoliation claims, covering a period of more

aid of the nation. For such rights there can be no remedy other than that granted by the legislature; in this instance the legislature has elected to transmit to the judiciary, under certain restrictions, the examination of the claimants demands, with the revise that the contusion reached in this forum shall not be rigally kinding upon either party, but that he defendants, as well as the claimants, have reserved to them an appeal, not in the regular line of judicial procedure to the Supreme Court of the United States, but back again to that body from which slone any remedy can come to the clitten for wrongs done him by his government.

of the United States, but back again to that body from which alone any remedy can come to the citizen for wrongs done him by his government.

The reason for this peculiar grant of remedy is found in the nature of the clains which spring from international controversies of the gravest character intimately entwined with the history of our struggle for independence; also in the age of the claims; and lastly in the associately indeterminate amount of financial responsibility which will be thrown upon the government should the claims be found to exist as valid obligations due from the United States to their citizens. Good or bad, not one of these claims is enforcable except by the consent of Congress, and the Congress can affix to that consent such condition as in their wisdom seems just and for the best interests of the republic. The remedy now aranted is an examining and advisory report by the judiciary, to be followed by a decision of the legislative branch of the government.

So we reach the end of thisopinion, as unlike the usual judicial expression in its form and supporting authorities as are the cases before its unlike those ordinarily submitted to a tribunal of the law. We are, however, for the moment invested with some of the powers and jurisdiction belousing to the political branch of the government, and upon us is imposed an examination not usually or naturally committed to a judicial body. We have been required not to investigate legal right, basel upon the doctrines and principles of the common law, but to inquire into and to report upon the cottines and principles of the common law, but to inquire into and to report upon the ethical rights of a citizen against his government, rights which are newer enforceable except by the consont of the sovereignin his country the legislature—as whose substitute we act to the limited extent prescribed and market out by the remedial statute.

The result which we have reached is supported by resolutions passed in each of the intrice original status, by over twenty sim

Revolving Steel Turreted Forts for Coast Defense.

Representative King, of Louisiana, introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$11,-00,000 for the construction of coast defenses to consist of revolving steel turreted forts at the entrance to important harbors. The first appropriation is to be followed by yearly appropriations of \$8,000,000 until the system of defined is perfected.

Stealing Dynamite Cartridges.

Stealing Dynamite Cartridges. Duniel Mumford, Charles Lincoln, Golden Arnold, Frederick Mumford, Isaac Braxton, Isalah Enowden, and Samuel Beckwith, alt small colored boys, were arraigned in the po-lice court vesterday meening charped with stealing dynamite cartridges from the Lanier Heights Waier Supoly Company. The cases were continued until Wednesday.

Bouquet Thieves Arrested. The police yesterday arrested Morris D. Lioyd, a young white man, and Wm. Mursey, cohered, for stealing boduncts of flowers at V-hinb school commencement Wednesday is Mich Indignation score over the thata and rewards were offered for the arrest of Sas